# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2347. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

The Niagara and the Alps at Halifax.

Defeat of the British Ministry in the Commons.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORM BILL.

VINDICATION OF THE WALEWSKI DESPATCH.

Threatening Aspect of the War Question.

Extensive Increase of the Austrian Forces in Italy.

Uncertainty as to the Result of Lord Cowley's Mission.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE FUNDS.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 96 1-8.

HALIFAX, Sunday, March 27.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLER, from Liverpool at 8 P. M. of the 16th, arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of Sunday, the 27th.

The Steamer mentioned above passed westerly going during the night of her passage, and was spoken off Halifax under 40 miles by day.

The Steamship *Persia*, left Liverpool on the 16th inst., passed out Queenstown at 4 P. M. the same day, and arrived at New-York on the morning of the 23d inst., bringing 225 passengers, from Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 16th.

The Steamer *Europa* left Liverpool on the same day, and arrived at Boston on the morning of the 23d inst., bringing 150 passengers, from Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 16th.

The Steamer *Canada* left Liverpool on the morning of the 16th inst., and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of Sunday, the 27th.

The Steamer *Arabia* sailed from Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of Sunday, the 27th.

The Steamer *Africa* sailed from Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of Sunday, the 27th.

The Steamer *Asia* sailed from Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of Sunday, the 27th.

The Steamer *Alps* sailed from Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of Sunday, the 27th.

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## LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 28.

Before Justice Clerke.

MATTER OF THE CORONER'S CASE.

*Writ of Ne Exeat of Michael Connor.*—This was a writ of ne exeat issued upon the application of Mary Ann Connor, Mary C. and Lydia Ann, the petitioners in this case were stated to be Citizens of Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y. They were minors, the children of the petitioner, the husband a Catholic. They had some time on account of differences in religious sentiments. The husband had been guilty, according to the wife's statement, of many acts of cruelty and severity, and finally had left the house, and finally passed beyond the reach of process. The petitioner had reason to believe he was concerned with his children in the commission of a felony, and feared he would take them out of the State. The petition was verified by the oath of the petitioner, and was accompanied by affidavits of Mrs. Connor's sisters, Mary Ann and Lydia Ann, which could not fail to have a very strong effect upon the mind of the Court. The affidavits were to the effect that the petitioner had been a kind and affectionate wife, and that the children were in the custody of their father, who had threatened to take them out of the State. The Court granted the writ.

*The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. John H. Dykes et al.*—Motion to vacate separate orders granted; costs to abide the event.

*Matter of the Will of Elias Ancer.*—Motion for a writ of prohibition denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

CONTRACT—OVERLAND MESSENGER.

*Mitchy vs. Dows.*—This morning the presiding Judge delivered the following authoritative opinion granting the motion for a nonsuit of the complaint argued on Friday and Saturday:

DALY, J.—The short period that has elapsed between the close of the argument and the time for the decision of this motion, has barely sufficed to enable me to examine the authorities referred to in the course of it, and in deciding the motion I am enabled only to express my views in a very general way. I think the point is well taken that an action cannot be maintained in this Court, or in any Court of this State, to recover a pecuniary satisfaction in damages for a wrongful injury to the person inflicted in another State, where, at the time of the act both the wrong doer and the party injured were domiciled in that State as resident citizens. It is a general principle of the law that every right wrongfully should have its remedy, and every wrong has its proper redress; but in applying this broad principle the distinction must not be lost sight of between those actions which are brought for the purpose of obtaining redress to which the plaintiff has a right, and those which partake of the double character of a private injury and a public wrong. To compel the offender to make pecuniary satisfaction for violence done to the person and life is an exercise of that kind. It is for forcibly seizing the person of the plaintiff, depriving him of his liberty, and causing him to be transported by force over and beyond the limits of California—an act intentionally and willfully done and therefore falling within that class of cases in which, from the tendency of such an act to disturb the public peace, it is both a crime or misdemeanor as well as a private injury. By the laws of this State—and I would presume that the contrary is shown that the laws of California are the same—such an act, if it had occurred here would subject the offender to fine and imprisonment, would be liable to civil action for damages of the suit of the injured party, in which action the Jury would be entitled to take into consideration the effect or tendency of such an act to disturb the public peace; and in view of the public tendency of effect they would have the right to go beyond what might suffice as a compensation or reparation to the injured party, and exhibit a verdict for vindictive damages. The question on the part of a Jury in such an action is given by the Court of Appeals in the late case of Thompson vs. Kennedy, (7 Am. Law Reg., 98, and must here be regarded as the law in this State, and the element—the consideration of the offence offered to the peace and good order of the State as a ground for imposing enhanced or additional damages by way of punishment—shows that there is a remedy in every such instance, not only reparation to the injured individual, but also, in addition, pecuniary satisfaction enforced for the general welfare and benefit of the community or State. By the comity of nations the courts of all civilized countries lend their aid, as a general rule, to enable a party to obtain that to which he has a right, where, from the nature of the subject matter and the position of the parties, it is in their power to do so; but it does not follow from this that they will undertake to redress every wrong that may have happened in any part of the world, because the plaintiff or defendant may happen to be within their jurisdiction. The action which I have to decide upon the principle of comity, I have stated, I think, neither doubtful nor novel; but very clearly defined. In view of the interests of society, of preventing the possibility of such a conflict of jurisdiction as would arise from the multiplicity of actions, and of the public interests to which it gives rise, courts of justice have recognized and acted upon the maxim, *actio non est sequenda ubi nullus est, for debitor non tenetur nisi ubi creditor*, or, as regarded as having any fixed place or jurisdiction, the maxim of such obligations and the duty of fulfilling them, where the ability exists, is and ought to be recognized by every tribunal. Hence, occasions wherever made, or whoever may be the parties that entered into them, have always been enforced when jurisdiction of the parties is obtained by the Courts of the country or of England; and several cases in this country authorize the further conclusion that actions to recover compensation for injury done to personal property comes within the reason of the rule upon which this comity is founded. But the invasion of the personal liberty of an individual, without an assault upon his person, the arrest of his liberty, or any other criminal employment of force to the detriment or injury of the person, is a wrong done to the plaintiff, in the sense of the plaintiff, depriving him of his liberty, and causing him to be transported by force over and beyond the limits of California—an act intentionally and willfully done and therefore falling within that class of cases in which, from the tendency of such an act to disturb the public peace, it is both a crime or misdemeanor as well as a private injury. By the laws of this State—and I would presume that the contrary is shown that the laws of California are the same—such an act, if it had occurred here would subject the offender to fine and imprisonment, would be liable to civil action for damages of the suit of the injured party, in which action the Jury would be entitled to take into consideration the effect or tendency of such an act to disturb the public peace; and in view of the public tendency of effect they would have the right to go beyond what might suffice as a compensation or reparation to the injured party, and exhibit a verdict for vindictive damages. The question on the part of a Jury in such an action is given by the Court of Appeals in the late case of Thompson vs. Kennedy, (7 Am. 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## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, March 22, 1859.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
THE VETERAN.
THE BRILLIANT TABLEAUX and CHARMING MUSIC.
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.
EVERY EVENING.
EUGENE ARAM.
BLANCHE. ARMINE.
Miss McCRAE. GERLACH.
BOOKMAR AND FAVORITE REPERTOIRE.
Mr. Emery, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Blake, Mr. Young, Mr. Fox, Mr. Barton, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Fredericks, Miss M. Hayden, Miss Gray, Miss Jones.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Acting Manager, Mr. W. RIDGWAY.
BOX OFFICE
On the commencement of the next three nights of
THE VETERAN,
Seats can be secured for boxes.
Mr. WALLACK
Will appear in a distinct character.
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.
After which it will
POSITIVELY AND ENTIRELY BE
WITHDRAWN.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.
Nos. 805 Broadway.
A. NEROONE et C. SAGE ..... Directeurs
MERE BOIRE D'ANONTHEMIE.
MARIN, M. MAME, Mme.
Mlle. Eugenie Sauvage, Mlle. Jane Montbazon et M. Verdier.
TAMBOUR SATYARE.
Mlle. Jane Montbazon et M. Verdier.
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE.
Mlle. Eugenie Sauvage, Mlle. Jane Montbazon et M. Verdier.
Mlle. Eugenie Sauvage le rôle de Catherine Blanchelli.
Les Jeudis relâche par MM. Fallot, Edgard, Leon, et Mesdames et demoiselles.
ORDRE DU SPECTACLE.
1. Tambour Battant. 2. Je Dîne chez Ma Mère. 3. La Fille de Dominique.
Par rotation.
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. (en Gymnase.)
Le Jeudi, de jour et de nuit, quatre bons les jours, de 8 heures matin, jusqu'à 6 heures du soir.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY
THE RIVALS
THE RIVALS
THE RIVALS
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Be sure to notice the name of the
THE RIVAL PAGE.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—25 cents each.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ prompt only.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, March 22, DURING THE WEEK, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, MIXON & COX'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE, Mme. LOUISE CARRE BACK ACT.
THE GAMES OF THE CURISCULUM.
HALT OF THE ARABS.
Mlle. JOSEPHINE and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
Mlle. TOURNAIRE'S GREAT MANEGE ACT.
On her RACE-JUMPING HORSE, KIRI.
WONDERFUL HORSE DUCROW.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
Tickets to all parts of the house 50c. Upper boxes 25 cents.
DAN RICE AND THEN COMIC MULES
are engaged for a fortnight, prospective, and will appear
THURSDAY NEXT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 22, 1859.
Will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Enobarbus ..... Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
OLD RICE AND YOUNG RICE.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1859.
HARRY PEARSON'S BENEFIT.
LOVE'S SEARCH.
Edith, a Yorkshire lad ..... Harry Pearson

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee ..... Mr. J. W. Lanergan
Manager ..... Mr. J. Ryan
THIS EVENING, March 22, 1859.
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
To conclude with
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The Management beg to introduce to the American public
ANOTHER WHOLLY ORIGINAL DRAMA,
not adapted from some old play to catch the caprice of the moment, but
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE MUSEUM,
By H. J. Conway, Esq.
the successful dramatist of this City, and entitled
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Act I.—IRELAND. Terence Cavanagh, Mr. J. W. Craig; Major, a peasant, Mr. Thompson; Mickey McGrath, a peasant, Mr. W. G. Nail; Tony, a showman, Mr. E. F. Taylor; Adolphus Scarlet, Esq., on a tour through Ireland, Mr. Barton; Rosanna, Miss Emma WHITE; Eileen Cavanagh's Cabin. A lapse of ten years between 1st and 2d Acts. Act II—New-York.—Daniel Dewright, an honest Attorney, Mr. Bridgman; Widow Dewright, a real American woman, Mrs. J. J. Prior. DOWNEYSVILLE OFFICE IN WALL-ST. ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF CAPTAIN TRAMSHIP. Act III—New-York.—Evening. THE WIDOW DOWNEYSVILLE. Present for a Bal Masque or Tableau Vivant. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. A DEAD SHOT. To conclude with PADDY CAREY, THE BOY OF GLOGHEEN. The Curiosities exhibited here without extra charge, in the Lecture Room, AQUARIA, Gold Fish, Curious Frogs Family, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12 cents. Entrance 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
"LARGEST CONCERT TROUPE IN THE WORLD."
The people of New-York are respectfully informed that the celebrated and popular New-England
CHORAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ORGANIZATION,
known throughout the United States and Canada as
PATNER KEIF'S
ORIGINAL
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
(from Massachusetts,) consisting of
THIRTY-SEVEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
WITH THEIR
UNIQUE AND SUPERIOR ORCHESTRA,
all of whom will appear
CLAD IN COSTUMES OF 100 YEARS AGO,
will have the honor of appearing in the above saloon on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1859,
and every evening until further notice,
in one of the most novel and peculiar
GRAND ORATORIO MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
The programme will be found replete with gems of ANCIENT, SACRED, CLASSIC and NATIONAL MELODY.
PSALMS OF DAVID,
SONGS OF HANDEL,
HYMNS OF WESLEY,
and
ANTHEMS OF ALL NATIONS.
ADMISSION ..... TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock—OLD FOLKS' MATINEE.

AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
MOZART HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1859, the great Moral Drama, full of fun, laughter, and the most sublime LOOKING FORWARD, prepared for the millions.
AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
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AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
The perfect meridian wonder of the age. A succession of curtains from the west. No panel in the action. Four statesmen are seen in the west, move them all the states of California and Nevada. Change to Lecture Room children's scene, come to his business and in his income. It pleases everybody to the most complete and perfect perspective, inestimable; header it is full of fun and amusement, probably the most lively, exciting, exhilirating drama ever written.
The famous Franklin Family are in the extraordinary, quick and amusing character of Rev. F. O., continually mystified by his son S'Orville or Awful.
Mr. George Simons stars in the varied and captivating parts, illustrating the great future, the glorious, superb, and everlasting, opulent millennium.
Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE CELEBRATED AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME!
MELIOT'S GRAND MINSTRELSY,
In Old Country style.
To conclude with the most original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL.
With new tricks, arrangements, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; Admission Ticket 12½ cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Madame F. INMAN'S first appearance in America of her Concerts.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6,
ASSISTED BY
Madames GARADORI DE LUSSAN and F. INMAN.
Messrs. HILLARD and F. MAYER.
Grand Pianoforte by N. J. LORETZ, Jr.
Conductor, Mr. HUNO.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at the music stores, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and at the rooms. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, 372 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visitors by every evening's entertainment.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT the Great Gallery of Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. No. 372 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

## INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, 1000, corner of Madison-ave. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 78 and 80 East 45th-st., near the Mansion of the late Commodore Perry, where it will be found the most healthy and desirable quarter of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. PERRIN, Rector; C. H. GARNIER, A.M., Principal.

RIDGEFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. R. BEYNOUS, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Ridgefield, Ct., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 20th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of a home are entered to render a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to Religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained at REYNOUS, No. 10 Rockaway-pl., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. Richards, A. Gen. Principal. The Summer Term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 30 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $150 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For catalogues, with patrons as references, address A. S. WYKANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—SIX STAR prizes awarded; tuition, in English, Classical, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the grand aim. Term opens April 25. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. D. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $300 a year. Circulars sent on application.
References—Bishop Potter, No. 38 West 24th-st.; Rev. W. Ballantine, Rev. No. 1 Wall-st.; Edwin Clark, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivalled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated resident teachers, competent to the instruction in the solid and ornamental departments, commence its next scholastic session, April 5. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1854.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.—The location is healthy and delightful. Number of pupils limited to thirty. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 23d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of S. T. York, Esq., No. 37 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 48 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS FROM BOARDING-SCHOOL CAN take private lessons in book-keeping, business writing or arithmetic, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 400 Broadway, and learn more during the April vacation than in a whole quarter at school. Terms only $10. Apply immediately to secure vacant seats.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 1, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—This is a first-class Seminary for young ladies; designed to furnish the best facilities for obtaining a complete education. For circulars, see to-morrow's advertisement, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

A LADY—WHO HAS MADE MUSIC A STUDY for several years, has enjoyed the advantages of superior instruction, and is herself a practical musician, desires to obtain pupils in instrumental music. Address ALPHA, Box No. 166 Times Office.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. E. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 365 Broadway, New-York, is open daily to arrange for receiving pupils, for the various schools and seminaries; to aid principals and trustees in selecting experienced teachers, and to introduce teachers to suitable positions throughout the Union, either on personal application or by letter. N. B.—All articles wanted in schools or families forwarded by express to all parts of the country at New-York prices. Address or apply to
RICE & ANDREWS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS CAN OBTAIN circulars and information of the best schools at the offices of the American School Institute, No. 349 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, (gratuitously.) Principals of schools, wishing to increase their patronage, will please apply. Our subscribers will please forward circulars. Competent teachers can also be obtained. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

## TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Beasley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER IN a select Ladies' Boarding School, to teach some English branches, Latin, French, drawing and painting. Must be kind, but able to govern. No other. School small. Address, with references, S. W. G., Box No. 3,150 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN TEACHER TO INSTRUCT in the English language, in an industrial school in this City; efficient, experienced, and of undoubted piety. A single man preferred. Address M. S. T., Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 281 Hudson Post-Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A situation in some school or family as teacher in the English branches and languages or drawing and painting. Box No. 32 Post-office, Rheem, Va.

WANTED—A LADY TO GO TO NORTH CAROLINA to teach music in a Seminary. Address Box No. 2,350 Post-office, with real name, reference and salary expected.

## LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—Lecture on *American Antiquities*, by Dr. White at Hope Chapel, under the Committee on Archæology and Ethnology of American Association for the Advancement of Science, TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1859, at 8 o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. This lecture will be given by invitation of a large number of gentlemen of the City of Brooklyn, and will complete the subscribed for course of 18 first-class lectures delivered under the auspices of the Ethnological Society of New-York. The lecture will be fully illustrated by diagrams and a large collection of relics from the mounds. It cannot fail to be highly interesting.
C. S. RIGHT,
L. W. OAKY, } Lecture Com.
J. C. D. VAN BOKKELEN,

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED THIS EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock, in the German Church in 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., by the Rev. C. B. WAKELY. Theme—*The Age in which we live, and the Education demanded by it.* Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Mission.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great lecture on the *Ministry of the Beautiful*, at the Church in 15th-st., near 5th-av., (the Rev. Sidney A. Corey's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, 1859, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the door.

LECTURES IN DIFFERENT CHURCHES Upon the Missionary Fields of the World, by J. C. Adamson, D. D. Lecture III—THIS EVENING, March 22, at 8 P. M., in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., (Dr. McLeod's.) Subject—*The Moravians and their Missions.* Admission 25 cents.

SPIRITUALISM!—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, Trance Mrs., Britain, one of the most able and eloquent exponents of the Spiritual ranks, will lecture again THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) at 7½ o'clock. Admission 12 cents.

## BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
WINANT'S PATENT EQUILIBRIUM SPRING BILLIARD CUSHIONS, the most perfect cushions ever invented. The present rapid sale of Winant's Tables and Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity of the game. These cushions are the most durable, lively and correct in use; will not hog the ball; they will not wear out, or rot out against cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other construction. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Everything in the Billiard line furnished on reasonable terms, executed by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 10, 1857; OCT. 20, 1857; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHANE'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York. Saloon Gas, Chandeliers, &c., constantly on hand.

## DANCING.

A. DODSWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 107 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will be open for visitors and of Mrs. DODSWORTH and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and waiting, or would do the plain sewing, or take care of a baby; would make herself generally useful; is lately landed from the old country; has good City reference from her employers; can be seen at No. 15 W. 29th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND nurse-maid by an experienced woman, competent to take care of a baby from its birth; understands making infants' clothing and all kinds of family sewing; or as seamstress and to do ladies' fine muslins; good City references. Call for two days at No. 39 West 27th-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or is *willing to do sewing and take care of a child*; is a good chamberwork and fine sewer; will be found willing and obliging. A place family preferred, satisfactory references will be given. *Call for 2 days or till engaged*, at the Emory store, No. 68 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE an employment for a trustworthy and competent person as companion; make one cent and fill with experience; she would be found very useful to any family requiring her services, as she is attentive and kind in sickness, and understands housekeeping. Can be seen for three days at No. 17 West 19th-st., from 9 to 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCHWOMAN, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes; will take care of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent; has always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference from the families she has lived with. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Swiss girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; she is a girl of the most reliable habits; can cut and fit in a superior style and has excellent references from her last place in the City. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is neat and expert with the needle; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived three years in her last place, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 111 East 31st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and plain sewing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 207 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can do plain sewing; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No 1,097 Broadway, in the confectionery store.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care and management of children; most respectable City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 93 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL OF RELIABLE habits and respectable appearance, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, having first-class references; she desires a place in a respectable family, where she would be likely to stay. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A French married man of experience; understands gardening in all its branches, the care and management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, flower grounds, fruits, trees and vegetables. Good references given. Address F. D. J., Gardener, No. 12 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; has the very best of reference from her last situation. Call at No. 138 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a steady place; can cut all kinds of children's and ladies' dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can be highly recommended from the lady she last worked for. Call at No. 162 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress or chambermaid and lady's dress; is willing to go to the country; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 1st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do housework or chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer; looks more for a good home than high wages. No objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 54½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 64 East 13th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 244½ 3d-av., in shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 423 Hudson-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter and plain sewing; no objection to assist in housework. Apply at No 207 Dean-st., Brooklyn, in the variety store. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of two or three small children. Apply on Tuesday, 29th inst., at her present employer's, with whom she has lived the past eleven years, No. 103 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK AND NURSE, by two respectable women, in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a steady and experienced woman with good City recommendations; can bring up a baby with the bottle, if required; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; no objection to do housework in a small family; has best of City references; apply at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook; would do housework with the washing and ironing; fully understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 138 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A Protestant, who is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants, a situation; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist on washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 East 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; would be willing to take charge of a house in the City for the Summer; excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who understands either chamberwork, waiting, or general housework, in a small private family, or would do sewing; is a good plain sewer. Inquire at No. 456 Madison-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly; would assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady; has the best of city references. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 3d-av., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; would do some fine work; will assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 430 6th-av., between 28th and 30th sts., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 167 13th-st., near 6th-av. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 17 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best City references. Call at No. 74 Hammond-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework; best of City references; has her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 137 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or as a baby and sew; best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 105 St. Marks-place, (9th-st.,) Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse; is a general family; her baby is six months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 386 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, FIRST-rate washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 146 Hicks-st., between Atlantic and Pacific, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city references, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 East 30th-st. Wednesday, 23d inst., from 8 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter or as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 288 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Irish girl a situation in a private family to do general housework and plain cooking. Inquire for three days at No. 13 Lamartine-place West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sew; has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at 166 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing; best of City references. Apply at No. 36 6th-av., corner Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF LADIES OR GENtlemen, by a middle aged woman; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 183 Avenue B, between 11th and 12th sts., second story, rear No. 4.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable steady woman, as an experienced nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, or can bring it up by hand; is fond and affectionate to children, is willing and obliging; has long and satisfactory City references from some of the most respectable families in this City. Can be highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 66 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy woman and her daughter, situations in a private family or respectable boarding-house. The mother as cook, washer and ironer. The girl as child's nurse or to wait at table. They are persons of the most unexceptional character, with first-class City references. Apply for two days at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as good cook and baker, and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; or as housekeeper in small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French finishing. Both have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Hudson and 6th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls, one as cook and to assist with an hour, the other to do chamberwork and a part of the washing in a small private family; both thoroughly understand their business. They are well recommended from their last place. Call at No. 276 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—FOR A MOST EXPERIENCED, WELL-informed Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly efficient in her duties in every respect, a person of good manners, excellent disposition and most respectable appearance; no objection to travel; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as first-class washer and up-stairs servant; understands her duties in either department thoroughly; is a girl of prepossessing appearance; will be found an acquisition where perfect neatness and correctness are essential; excellent references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMily by two girls, sisters; one as cook, the other as waitress; no objections to assist in the chamberwork; no objections to go to their distance in the country; so required. Good City reference from their last place. Apply for two days at No. 223 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Ring top bell twice.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City references, a situation as thoroughly chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing neatly, or fine laundress; wages $5. Also, a cook to all its branches; makes pastry, soups and baking; does the coarse washing; wages $4; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 256 East 29th-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machines; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; good references given. Call at No. 199 8th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 136 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., for two days. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO—ONE AS first-class cook; none need apply only those who wantanch; the other as chambermaid or nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby; can do up fine muslins and sew; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as dressmaker with a respectable private family; can do fine sewing also, and dress hair. Has good reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 69 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No 88 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 102 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to sewing. Good City references. Apply for two days at No. 224 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl to take care of children and to do sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 72 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS lady, a situation to do housework in small family. Inquire or address No. 124 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Europe to wait on a lady or take charge of children. Address No. 50 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Address A., Box No. 108 Times Office.

TO EMPLOYERS WANTING HOUSEKEEPERS, ladies' traveling companions, nurses to travel, ladies' maids, nurses, or generally useful, invalid nurses, consisting of respectable parties of all nations and religions, can be obtained at the shortest notice, upon personal application or by letter, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 289 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Please notice street and number.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and of the first-class, including German, French, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c., may be had at the Employment Society's Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, without family, of sober, industrious habits; understands the business in every department—grapery, green house, fruit, flowers and vegetable culture, the laying out and keeping of a gentleman's place in general. Can be seen this day and to-morrow at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock; inquire for T. G., Gardener; or a note addressed to the same number will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green-house, hot-house, hot and cold grapery; is a good vegetable grower; also, the culture of fruit trees and shrubbery; also, the care and management of a farm equally; the best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address B. R. K., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer; he would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, a situation, either as Traveler or Book-keeper, in the wholesale grocery and tea trade; is well acquainted with the Liverpool and London markets, as also with that of this City, and will reply only to first-class houses. An interview requested, when the advertiser will be able to give proof of what he has done and can do. Respectable City references, and security, if required. Address A. B. H., at No. 200 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of sober, industrious habits; understands gardening in all its branches, hothouse, greenhouse and grape vines; is married and has a small family. Has no obj

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents—served in city centre week; Mail Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Price Five Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Price Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Six Months in Connecticut—Rose Fabre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Family Jewels.

BURTON'S FRANCAIS—Famous Battalion—Je Dine Chez My Mère—Le Fils du Desespoir.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Nibbs & Co.'s Great Experiment—Wonders and Fine Arrangements Throughout—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Aurora Floyd—Cinderella—Old Rich and Young Rich.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Rose Fabre—Cinderella.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin—Three Guests.

[illegible]—Grand Prize Monument.

[illegible] Mails and Canadas.....8 P. M.
[illegible] Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland Mail, St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the Cunard Royal Mail Steamships, leave for Liverpool, with close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, March 30, at [illegible] o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamships *Niagara* and *Alps*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool March 12, arrived at Halifax shortly after noon on Sunday, the 27th. Their news is three days later, and is of interest. The ministerial measure in regard to Church rates was rejected in the House of Commons, March 9, by a vote of 266 to 171. Among various notices of amendments to the Government Reform bill introduced in the House, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had propounded two, one qualifying the disposition of the freehold franchise, the other demanding a wider extension of the right of suffrage. Mr. DISRAELI gave notice of various modifications to be presented by Government. Lord BURY had made a call for the papers in the French Fisheries question, but had withdrawn his motion at the instance of Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, who said he could not enter into the subject because it involved danger. The Neapolitan Exiles had presented an address to the Mayor of Cork, in which their action on board the *David Stewart* is explained. The exiles were meeting with a warm welcome. Five of the Phœnix Club prisoners were on trial for treason at Wales. The aspect of the war question in France is very little changed. Notwithstanding the recent pacific article in the *Moniteur*, and the resignation of the head of the war party, the feeling of insecurity still existed, and the immense war preparations continued with unabated activity. The funds in both the English and French markets had fluctuated considerably, but closed about the same as by previous advices. Lord COWLEY had left Vienna for London. The success of his mission was extremely doubtful. A dispatch in the London *Times* states that he was the bearer of a counter proposition from Austria, which it was hoped would prove acceptable. An article published in the Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the number of Austrian troops in Italy have been increased from 50,000 to 180,000, and that a large quantity of artillery is being hurried forward, evidently for the preparation of a formidable siege train. Matters look very warlike in Sardinia, and it is believed that she will commence a war with Austria single-handed. The Intelligence from other European States is also interesting. Later advices from China state that there is a prospect of a renewal of hostilities.

Files of Rio Janeiro papers to Jan. 26 add information to the advices to a later date received by the way of England. We thus learn the whereabouts of the smaller steamers of the Paraguay flotilla, the *Westerwport* being reported at Pernambuco; the *Atlanta* and the *Memphis* at Rio Janeiro. From Washington we hear of the *Metacomet* at Maranham, Jan. 31. The news from Paraguay, as given by the *Correio Mercantil*, indicates a determination of the dictator, LOPEZ, to bar the passage of the American vessels into the Paraguay River. The official organ describes the defensive preparations as complete; the fortifications being in excellent order, and abundantly armed and manned; while the troops were all impatience for the conflict.

We have news from Havana to the 25th inst. by the arrival of the steamship *Isabel* at Charleston. The Pacific mail steamship *Illinois*, having on board the mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 5th, was at Havana with her shaft broken. She could not be repaired before coming to New-York. There is no political news from Havana. Sugars were reported quiet, but firm.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. and Havana on the 24th, arrived at this port this morning about 1 o'clock. She brings a portion of the mails and one hundred passengers of the steamship *Illinois*, which was at Havana with a broken shaft. The remains of the *Illinois*, with the rest of the mails and passengers, were transferred to the *Granada*, which fortunately happened to be there, and are near at hand—the *Granada* having left three hours later than the *Empire City*.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, from San Francisco on the 4th inst., we have later advices from California, British Columbia and Arizona. The California news is of little consequence. From British Columbia we learn that Governor DOUGLAS refused to allow the Americans in Victoria to publicly celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday, in consequence of which there was much indignation. The silver-mines in Arizona are represented to be very productive. The accounts of recent battles between the United States troops and the Camanches are confirmed. The Apaches were also becoming very troublesome. A band of the Pagagoes had been pursued by Lieut. REED into the Mexican town of Santa Cruz, and there [illegible]. The Mexican authorities were indignant in consequence of this "invasion," and had called the people to arms.

The report of the Legislative proceedings yesterday will be found somewhat interesting—especially to those of the Assembly. A majority report was made from the Committee on Cities and Villages, relative to the government of New-York City. The Committee have constructed a comprehensive bill, compounded of the several propositions which have been submitted to them. The changes proposed by it will be found enumerated in the report. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and it is believed that it will pass. The bill to provide against unsafe buildings in this City was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to confer additional powers on the Fire Commissioners. A resolution was offered, requesting the Governor to furnish information relative to the disbanding of the Twelfth Regiment. A number of private bills were passed. In the Senate a number of important measures were discussed, but no definite action was taken on them. During the evening session the bill to increase the powers and duties of Public Administrators was ordered to a third reading.

A man named FOSTER, convicted of burglary, was executed at Charleston, S. C., on Friday last. South Carolina, we believe, is the only State in which burglary is punishable by death, and this is probably the only instance in which such a sentence has been carried into effect.

Last night about 8½ o'clock a deliberate attempt was made to murder HARRY JENNINGS, the well-known keeper of the sporting-house No. 49 Madison-street, by a person claiming to be his brother. A double-barreled pistol was presented at his breast, one ball from which struck his collar-bone and the other shattered his hand. The attempt grew out of a misunderstanding relative to the conduct of the bar-keeper employed in the house.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an important communication was received from the Comptroller, showing the course pursued by him since his accession to office, in relation to the books and accounts pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the Corporation. In reply to a resolution, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported that he had no means of knowing what the expense of keeping the steam fire engines has been, as he did not employ the engineers and fire companies, nor was he consulted in the matter. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department. The Street Commissioner requested authority to cause estimates of the depth of water in certain slips, which he contemplated to be made, to be made, at the expense of many of the piers and slips, are demanding deductions from their rent, on the ground that the slips are not dredged to the proper depth, and to advertise for proposals to do the work by contract in all cases where the expense will not exceed $250. The communication, and a resolution granting the necessary power, were referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. The Street Commissioner reported that the Commissioners of Estimate had assessed upon the City $37,091 66, in the matter of widening Duane-street, and $34,009 in the matter of widening Reade-street. Referred to the Committee on Assessments. A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for two extra clerks, at $100 a month, for three months, to furnish the Comptroller copies of all the uncollected items of assessments, on the 1st of January, 1859, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, $1,500 was appropriated to the Children's Aid Society. Councilman FERAN introduced an amendment to the ordinance regulating the City Inspector's Department, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It vests the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection with the powers of the City Inspector whenever sickness or any other cause shall prevent that official from discharging his duty.

There was a large meeting of the colored people of New-York and Brooklyn, at Shiloh Church, last evening, at which the Hon. J. H. GRINNELL made an address, and received a gold watch and Bible as testimonials of respect for his uniform defense of the colored man's rights in Congress. The Rev. H. H. GARNETT and the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER also spoke.

In the California Vigilance Committee case, MOLONY vs. BOWE, Judge DALY yesterday morning rendered an elaborate opinion granting the motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the Courts of this State will not entertain an action for an assault and battery committed in another State between residents of that State.

Cotton was purchased, yesterday, to the extent of 7,000 bales, chiefly on *transitu*. Prices were steady. The movements in Breadstuffs and Groceries were limited. Provisions were in demand at, however, reduced rates for Pork. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

### Political Signs of the Times.

Governor HUNT's speech to the Old Whigs last week excites a good deal of attention throughout the country. It is regarded, at all events represented, as a great and significant political demonstration. What there is either in the speech itself, or in the circumstances under which it was made, to warrant such a view of its importance we cannot discover. It was a sensible, well-written document. Its sentiments were all excellent, patriotic and common-place. It contained nothing to which, in the abstract, the great majority of candid men throughout the country will not readily assent. It extolled the services of the Old Whig Party and the teachings of the Old Whig leaders:—both are so thoroughly dead that this kind of eulogy is now perfectly safe, and is constantly uttered by the Democrats who warred against them all their lives. It denounced the weakness, the extravagance, the recklessness and the corruption of the present Administration,—and in this it only echoed the censures of the most influential of the men who placed it in power. It deplored sectionalism,—deprecated the current exaggerations of the danger to the North from Slavery,—expressed the opinion that its further extension had become impossible, and that the South itself was opposed to the restoration of the Slave-trade, and thought it very important that *national* men of *all* sections should combine and rescue the Government from its discreditable and calamitous condition.

All this is good. It will command very general approbation. But there is nothing in it that is new, or that will prove practically useful in the political movements of the day. It is simply what everybody has always said,—and is none the better, while it certainly is none the worse, for having been now so well said by Gov. HUNT. But when he comes to speak of practical matters, the Governor is somewhat less sensible and less instructive. While he had been laying down the broadest and most catholic basis of political action, and hoping for a union of all men opposed to the evils which he denounced, he could only exhort the Whigs to "stand fast to their integrity"—to rally around their time-honored flag, and maintain their ancient and well-known principles. If this means anything at all, it means that the Whigs are to maintain their old organization and continue their old party conflicts. Yet we can hardly suspect Governor HUNT of urging anything so absurd as this. He must know that political parties are growths of the day,—dependent for their life and breath upon the constantly-changing circumstances of the times, and necessarily, therefore, ephemeral in their nature. They change their form from a necessity which they cannot resist:—and he might as well exhort a snake to stand by his last year's skin, as to urge the people to adhere to a political organization which they have outgrown and sloughed off.

Gov. HUNT's speech is part of a general movement to drive the Republicans from a sectional into a national position, and to force them into alliance with parties which sympathize with them in the main but have acted against them. The Americans are conscious of their own inability to carry the country, or any State;—and they are desirous of uniting with the Republicans upon terms which shall not involve an absolute surrender. The old Whigs entertain similar aspirations. Both are dissatisfied with the sectional aspect of Republicanism, and still more dissatisfied with the leading men of the Republican Party. They want to act with a party which shall carry some of the Southern States,—partly on public grounds and partly to get rid of men known to be obnoxious to the South and unable to obtain Southern votes. Their motives are partly patriotic and partly personal. It is very desirable, beyond all doubt, that sectional divisions and contests should be ended as speedily as possible. Any organization of parties which excludes either party from the whole of any section of the Union, is unfortunate and greatly to be deprecated. It was the most unhappy feature in the canvass of 1856 that Col. FREMONT had no electoral ticket in any Southern State. It was an element of weakness at the North as well as South,—for the instinct of love for the Union is very strong with the masses of the people everywhere.

It would be still more unfortunate for the Republicans in the next contest, for the Union sentiment would encounter less resistance in the emergencies of the country connected with the Slavery question. The Slavery issue will not be half as strong at the next election as it was in the last. The Kansas crisis cannot be renewed,—and we cannot quite yet believe that the South will be foolish enough to substitute the Slave-trade issue for it. The old Whigs and Americans, therefore, believe the Republicans will find it necessary to take national ground,—to enlarge their party platform and to take such position, and nominate such candidates as will permit them to extend their organization into the slaveholding States. Their activity just now, in holding meetings, making speeches, writing letters and carrying on elections, is designed to bring the Republicans to a realizing sense of this necessity.

It may or may not succeed. Just how the Republican Party feels strong enough to carry the country *per se*. If it feels so a year from now it will nominate its representative man, and go into the contest upon its own responsibility. If not, it will look about for an available candidate,—take some Southern or Western conservative, and go into the canvass on the basis of union against the Administration and the party now in power. If the councils of that party continue as distracted, and its conduct as imbecile, for a year to come as they have been for two years past, the Republicans can make their own choice.

### The Exiles in England.

The Neapolitan exiles who carried an American ship from Cadiz into Cork by the force of their own will and of the captain's humanity, have fully explained themselves. They took the ground that the contract entered into with the captain of the *David Stewart* by the Neapolitan authorities, according to which they were to be conveyed from Spain to America, without their own consent, either asked or implied, was wholly void; that they were free men in virtue of their release from the dungeons of Naples, or of the expiration of their sentences; and that whatever they might have been expected to submit to had they been transferred from the dismal recesses of the prison of Ischia directly to the decks of a Neapolitan transport ship or man-of-war, they could not be required to acquiesce in an arrangement entered into after they had been removed from the jurisdiction of Naples to that of Spain, and, so to speak, restored to their natural rights as citizens of the world.

They urged this view upon the American captain, who, after a day's reflection, decided to accept it as sound and reasonable; and so put his helm up for Ireland. It does not yet clearly appear into what engagements the captain of the *David Stewart* may have entered with the representatives of the King of the Two Sicilies; but from the account which the *Niagara* now brings to us it would seem to be tolerably clear that he, at all events, took the responsibility of doing for these unhappy exiles what we are confident all his countrymen, and all the friends of justice and liberty throughout the world, will applaud him for doing.

POERIO and SETTEMBRINI and their companions are now within reach of the free thought and opinion of Europe. They can appeal with perfectly independent voice to whatever is high-minded, consistent, and resolute in the English nation, against the practical condonation of Neapolitan and Austrian tyranny which has of late been attempted in certain quarters of the English world; they can tell the English people what it is that Austria does for Italy, not merely within the limits of the much-vaunted treaties of 1815, but far beyond those limits, in regions refused to her sway by the allied Powers of Europe, and at Courts which make a mockery of independence while drawing the inspiration of their daily life from the Camarilla of Vienna. In their sufferings, in the ruin of their property, in the misery of their families, in their exile and their poverty, these men represent not merely the wrongs done to Italian liberty *and to public law, but also the specific insults* leveled at England herself by the Governments to which English statesmen and English journalists have of late been lending a countenance, dictated less by regard for them than by distrust of the only State which has shown itself ready really to call them to a strict account. The cause for which POERIO and SETTEMBRINI have dared and borne so much is the cause which England made her own long years ago, and which has been flung into her face with every circumstance of disdain and contumely by the rulers of Austria and of Naples. These are facts which the exiles of Naples may succeed in awakening the English nation to understand and to feel. England with all her conservatism and all her industry all her love of peace, and all her profound distrust of France, is after all too proud and powerful to sit down long in patience under such scorpful treatment as she has received ever since the year 1847 from the despots of Southern Germany and of Italy. She will sooner or later see things as they are, and take her action accordingly.

By a curious coincidence the arrival of these representatives of Constitutional Italy in England follows immediately upon the publication of a manifesto from the Red Republicans of France which should suffice, if anything can, to show the statesmen of England and of Europe what lies before them in the future, if the throne of NAPOLEON III. is shaken from its place as the bulwark of true continental peace. The party of LEDRU ROLLIN, of the man who has preached the "decline and fall" of England with a vehemence and fury worthy of BARERE or ST. JUST, has spoken its mind upon the policy of the French Emperor. This exposition of a creed written deep upon the hearts of those who hold it should teach the world what it is that the Empire holds at bay. The Republicans at London talk of "France and her natural limits" with a calm determination which might well startle the sleepy Princes of the Rhine from their stupid acquiescence in the diplomacy of Austria. They talk too of Savoy as a necessary "department" of the French Republic that is to be, and while reviling NAPOLEON III. for what they assume to be his projects of foreign conquest, sufficiently reveal their own intention of doing, whenever the opportunity shall accrue to them, precisely what they failed in 1848 to accomplish, and carrying the "*République Une et Indivisible*" by fire and sword, not only to the Rhine but to the Danube and the Ticino, to the Po and the Vistula. It is not easy to conceive a stronger plea in behalf of the stand taken by the French Emperor, than this open avowal by the Republican leaders of the designs which await only his death or his downfall before involving the Continent in such struggles and such calamities as have not been equaled since the days of Leipsic and of Waterloo.

### A New City Charter.

A bill was reported in the Assembly yesterday, to reorganize our City Government. The *synopsis of its provisions, which is all that has* yet reached us, leads us to believe that in some important respects it is a decided improvement upon our present charter. Its leading feature seems to be the *consolidation of power and responsibility*,—and this is precisely what we need most. The Almshouse Governors are to be six instead of ten, to hold office for six years and be appointed by the Mayor and Supervisors, instead of elected. The heads of all the Departments, except the Comptroller, are to be appointed and removed by the Mayor in his discretion. The City Inspectorship is made a bureau of the Mayor's office, and is to be filled by a physician. The duty of cleaning the streets is imposed upon the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the collection of assessments and care of the markets are devolved on the Comptroller. The members of the Common Council are to receive $1,000 a year. The Street Commissioner, Croton Aqueduct Board, Corporation Counsel and Chamberlain are to be continued in office while the Comptroller's term lasts. This provision puts these officers beyond peril of displacement for three years longer.

The bill seems to have been carefully framed, and indicates a good knowledge of the defects and necessities of our present City Government. We infer from its provisions that it is not in the exclusive interest of any political party, but that it enlists the support of several powerful interests, and is not likely to encounter any very formidable opposition.

### Judgments Against the City—A Call on the Mayor.

There would appear to be an unaccountable reluctance in certain quarters to produce the promised report as to the merits of the six hundred and twenty-five judgments obtained against the City during the last year. The Street Department, we have reason to believe, is laboring faithfully and with energy to bring out a complete statement as to all cases in the list which fall within its immediate supervision; but the work is one of immense drudgery and complexity, and the ordinary clerical force of the office is wholly inadequate to its accomplishment within the time during which the Legislature will still be in session. Would it not be well, then, for the acting Street Commissioner to give us such installments of his researches as are already prepared, so that the Legislature may have some further definite information to form its opinion on before our tax levy for the current year is irrevocably sealed?

The influences at work to delay this report are numerous, well organized, and powerful. Men high in office boast that those who venture to assail corruption are "only twisting a rope for their own necks;" and the immense extent of the plunder bargained for in these judgments, and its impartial division amongst the worst representatives of all political sects and factions, may undoubtedly be relied on to secure for its final confirmation a large, reckless and experienced army of lobby agents and public corruptionists, clamoring at the doors of both Houses in Albany, and bringing different arguments to bear upon different Members and Senators.

In particular the friends of FERNANDO WOOD are naturally anxious to suppress the report of the Street Department, inasmuch as it is not the policy of "the retired statesman" interested, to have the pay-roll of his electioneering agents in the December of 1857 laid bare. We have knowledge that there is scarcely any one of the least prominence in local politics, who took an active part for Mr. WOOD in the last mayoralty election, from DANIEL LYNN upward, and from JOHN PETTIGREW downward, whose name will not be found figuring in this judgment-list for sums varying between one hundred and fifty dollars for the small fry who were appointed Street Inspectors under CHARLES DEVLIN, to the great master contractors of politics, who put in what are called the "big licks" of from five thousand to fifty thousand dollars a-piece, on contracts based upon fraud, and under which no work was ever done. During the two months preceding the December election of 1857, "street inspectorships, worth *two dollars a day*," *must* have been literally *shovelled out* by CHARLES DEVLIN, in obedience to the orders of CHARLES DEVLIN'S master; and although these appointments were and are utterly illegal, and although no work, other than that of electioneering, was ever done on them, we find case after case on the judgment-rolls of all the Courts, with this significant announcement: "Judgment against the City by default."

It is of the last importance to the City that prompt action should be taken on these claims. The report of the Acting Street Commissioner, on which we commented several weeks ago, was certainly strong enough and broad enough to be made the basis of some official action on the part of the Chief Magistrate charged, in the last resort, with the guardianship of this City's interests. The five heaviest cases on this judgment-list, having reference to the Street Department, were taken up in detail, analyzed, examined, and their utter illegality and fraud very forcibly exhibited. Statements were made in that official document directly tending to impeach the official good faith of the Corporation Counsel; and yet, from that day to this, neither from the officer criminated, nor from the Common Council to whom the report was made, nor from the Mayor, who is supposed to be the special guardian of the City's interests, have we heard one further word or whisper in reference to the corruptions charged and proved. What can be the motive for this apathy? Have we grown enamored of forgery and fraud, or have our tax-payers any real wish to subscribe one million of dollars to be divided among such claimants as JOHN PETTIGREW, ROBERT W. LOWBER, GEORGE C. HARSIN, TERRENCE FARLEY, CHARLES DEVLIN, DANIEL LYNN, and the other notorious operators who figure at all figures from one hundred to two hundred and forty thousand dollars in this gigantic pay-roll of political corruption?

We insist that Mayor TIEMANN, for his own sake, and for the sake of the City, should take early and decisive action in reference to an opening up and setting aside of these iniquitous claims. *He*, more than any one else, perhaps, is in possession of full evidence as to the infamies, legal and political, which the Legislature is now asked to indorse with its solemn and irrevocable sanction. That Legislature has called upon him for information in regard to the Tax Levy; and, should he continue silent any longer, it will take more than a mere assertion to relieve him from the charge of at least passive acquiescence in organized public rapine and spoliation. He has done well in being the first to initiate this investigation; let him do better, and earn the permanent gratitude of the City by seeing that the work is completed.

THE CANADIAN TALK ABOUT SEPARATION.—One of the Toronto journals—the *Colonist*—takes considerable umbrage at certain papers in the States—the NEW-YORK TIMES being specified as of the number—on account of the *notice bestowed upon "some obscure village* Solon" who has been "recommending actual rebellion against the new tariff;" and it takes occasion to aver, quite vehemently, that all talk of separation from England is empty noise. The *Colonist* may set its perturbed spirit at rest, so far as this journal is concerned. There is no danger whatever that the TIMES will ascribe undue importance to the outgivings of any Canadian Solon. A wordier, windier race of politicians is nowhere to be found. Our own are bad enough in these respects, but yield the palm to their provincial compatriots without a struggle.

There is another topic, concerning which our Toronto cotemporary is apparently afflicting itself unnecessarily. It seems to labor under the delusion that the politics and destiny of Canada are objects of solicitude on this side the St. Lawrence. It should assure itself, in regard to this point, that beyond that general good-will which should prevail between neighbors, our consideration for the affairs of Canada could not well be less than it is. We are by no means anxious, scarcely, indeed, willing, that annexation should take place either now or hereafter. That we desire pleasant and profitable relations—mentally so—of a commercial and social character, is true. But, at the same time, we are very little concerned about the question whether Canada shall declare her independence, as several of her members of Parliament have recently insisted she should do, or remain in colonial union with Great Britain, as her loyal Press and office-holders aver that she is bound to do till time shall be no more.

The *Colonist*, however, can hardly fail to perceive the decline of loyalty since 1837-8. What does it suppose would have been the fate at that period, of public men who should predict that "within five years Canada would be disowned from the Empire," as by its own showing the Hon. JAMES MORRIS, "the Brown-Dorion speaker of the Legislative Council," did, on Thursday last, in his place in Parliament; or that the people of Canada owed it to themselves to commence shaping their legislation with a view to independence, as the Hon. Mr SICOTTE said in the Legislative Assembly a week or two since? The fact that leaders of the rebellion twenty years ago have since been prominent in the Government and in Parliament—the very men who were at that time obliged to fly their country—is not without significance. It may not, and does not, indicate any immediate change of the colonial relation, but it evinces an alteration of sentiment which papers like the *Colonist* take good care not to explain when averring that the attachment of the Canadians to the mother country is as strong as ever.

THE WOMAN WHO NEVER EATS.—For a twelve-month past Mrs. HAYES, of the town of Chester, Warren County, N. Y., has been made known to the public, through the medium of the Press, as a very wonderful woman. The community was certified that she had lived two years without eating. It was a very great marvel. But one greater could possibly be imagined, viz.: a woman who could live two years without talking. But in the absence of the latter phenomenon, all *quid nunc* satisfied themselves with Mrs. HAYES. She was not only an inexplicable puzzle, but an out-and-out miracle. Much of her time was spent in a state of trance. She talked much of God and religion, and set herself up for a prophetess. Her sustentation she did not fail to attribute to the direct agency of the Almighty in attestation of her supernatural mission. Those about her were awe-struck. Physicians certified to her absolute abstinence, and committees testified that they had watched her week in and week out, the result being their positive certainty that she ate nothing. Thousands of people flocked to see her, and went away with the settled convictions that there existed neither motive nor possibility of deception. The witnesses of her condition were respectable and trustworthy. Who could disbelieve them? Who could suppose that the Prophetess would herself deceive? *The idea was* preposterous. What could a woman away up in Warren County, among the everlasting Adirondacks, gain by cheating people about the matter of her bread and butter? The thing was out of the question. Did any sceptic ask *how* she could live so long without food, he was informed that she *did* so live, and was not that enough? At length, however, this impressive dispensation came to an end. A Committee was found of little faith. Mrs. HAYES had sent many previous Committees from her presence, after long and patient watching, filled with astonishment and conviction. Consequently her confidence waxed strong. She desired never to be without a Committee to observe her case, and testify of her miraculous preservation. The other day six gentlemen were summoned to her bedside for that purpose, who were to remain with her, two at a time, day and night, for twenty-one days, when, as she informed them, a great and miraculous change would take place in her condition.

A change, great, but not miraculous, occurred in less time. Her watchers caught her in the act of eating. In fact they saw her regaling herself on meat and crackers!

It is unnecessary to say what followed. The exposion of the imposture could not be deferred. Certificates, testimonials and facts all blew up together.

There is a strong likeness to be observed throughout the whole family of impostures. Whenever an impossible humbug is proposed as an excuse of the public credulity, any one who ventures to suggest a doubt is put down by facts. There are hosts who have seen every miracle, with their own eyes. To question the phenomena is to impeach their veracity. Do you suggest the impossibility, for example, of a table dancing the polka with a chair, you are put down by a shower of facts. A dozen respectable individuals tell you they saw it.

The truth is that in all such cases there is nothing so unreliable as facts. The facts adduced are not facts at all. Whether those who assert them believed their own statements is a question hardly worth deciding. If they do, they are to be pitied. What became of all the facts in the case of Mrs. HAYES? Dissipated in an instant by the apparition of crackers and cold corned beef.

THE MOCK-AUCTION BUSINESS.—We should like to know from some competent authority whether the mock-auction business is a *legal* calling or not. It is carried on openly, and without any attempt at concealment, and cases are constantly occurring in which complaints are made against them by their victims. On Saturday two or three parties, doing business in Park-row, were arraigned for swindling a gentleman from Rhode Island. The report of the proceedings says:

"Complaint was made to the Mayor, the parties arrested by Officers SAYE and GARDNER, taken before the City Hall Police Court, and *compelled to disgorge the full amount*. The Court further told them that he would keep track of them in future, and took down their names, residences, and the part each one had *been accustomed to play in the business, for future* reference."

Now we cannot understand this case at all. The accused were "compelled to disgorge," and were solemnly warned against repeating their misconduct. This would seem to imply that they had been acting wrongfully and illegally, and had consequently rendered themselves liable to punishment. But, if this were so, why were they not punished? If the Court had a right to go so far, why had it not a right to go further?

There is something defective in our laws about this species of swindling, or else in the manner in which they are executed. The statute is very clear and stringent against false pretences. A man who obtains credit with a merchant on the strength of representations *concerning his property* which prove to be false, is convicted of an offence and punished *without difficulty*. Certainly selling a brass watch under the pretence that it is gold, is a case of *false pretence*, and ought to be easily punishable on such. When three or four parties combine to effect such a sale,—one pretending to be a disinterested spectator, another a jeweler, &c., it would seem to be a very clear case of conspiracy to defraud. Yet these transactions are never treated in this way when complaints are made. The accused parties are "compelled to disgorge" sometimes, but that is all.

Undoubtedly the swindlers engaged in this business exercise great ingenuity in evading the law, and are generally prepared to slip from another to any desired extent by manful swearing. But where the general character of their pursuits is as well known, the officers of the law ought not to be allowed to protect them from whatever penalties they may have incurred, and if there is any lack of law applicable to their cases, the defect should be forthwith supplied.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH AGAIN.—The *Herald* has been favored with a piece of exclusive intelligence from the Executive Department at Washington. It announces, with a great flourish of trumpets, that in regard to the disputed right of search, "the French Government have stopped in and submitted a *projet* to the English Government whatever Government *have adopted*, and which will probably settle the vexed question. It has not yet been made public." So far as this is new, it probably is not true. So far as it is true, it certainly is not new. In the debate which took place in the House of Lords on the 14th of February, which was reported in our columns on March 2, the Earl of MALMESBURY stated that the English Government proposed to establish a code of instructions for the cruisers of both countries which should be identical, and which should guarantee any officer acting within their scope from blame. He also said that they thought it not unwise to invite the *French Government* to join them in pursuing that course; and he added:

"It was, however, on your lordships' minds perfectly well aware, more easy to propose such a thing than to put it into execution. A considerable time, therefore, has elapsed during which the highest authorities of the French navy, as well as of our own, have been employed in considering this matter; but the result, I am happy to say, has been that the Governments of both countries have agreed upon a code of instructions which are identical, and that code has been submitted to the American Minister, with an invitation to them to join with us in its adoption."

This is the *projet* which, as the *Herald* has just discovered, has been submitted to our Government. The fact of that submission, and the nature of the *projet* itself were published in our columns a month ago.

The *Herald* now says that it has been *adopted* by our Government. This part of the despatch is new. But we do not believe it is true.

RESTORING THE CAT IN THE STATE PRISONS.—A few years ago the use of the whip in our State Prisons was prohibited by law. It is now likely to be restored. On Friday the bill modifying and amending the State Prison Laws passed the Assembly by a vote of 74 Yeas, to 14 Nays, and is regarded as likely to become a law. It contains a provision, inserted since the recent rebellion at Auburn, giving the officers of the Prisons discretionary powers in respect to the mode of punishing convicts,—in other words, permitting them to use the whip when, in their judgment, it may be advisable.

There is a special public odium attaching to the cat as an instrument for punishment. It is regarded not only as cruel, but even as degrading to convicts. But experience appears to militate against this sentiment. Those who are charged with the control of the prisons find government more difficult in the absence of the whip. They express doubts whether anything is gained on the score of humanity, even, by its disuse. The substitutes, backing, yoking, and the shower-bath are all liable to strong objection; while the laxity of discipline which has of late prevailed has made it necessary to use the market. Influenced by these and such like considerations, the Legislature seems disposed to fall back upon the old system.

Doubtless the matter is surrounded to a degree with difficulties, and practical men must be better qualified to form an opinion than mere theorists. The system of moral suasion is beautiful and excellent whenever it will work. But unfortunately human nature, in some of its developments, will submit to nothing short of force, and certainly the most pliable materials are not to be looked for in our State Prisons.

A KENTUCKY COMMUNITY JUSTIFYING ASSASSINATION.—The brutal murder of THOMAS S. LOWE by a mob at Hawesville, Ky., has been made the subject of comment in various quarters and the conduct of the assassins who were guilty of the murder of Mr. LOWE while he was defenceless, has been severely criticised. The citizens of Hawesville have felt themselves called upon to publish an elaborate justification of the act. A long document signed by JOHN STREETER, W. F. D. BUNN, ROBERT L. BOYD, and many others, appears in the Louisville Journal, going to show the sentiment that actuated these "citizens of Hancock County" in the murder of Mr. LOWE. The defence brings up a long list of charges against LOWE, paints his life in very dismal colors, recounts acts of violence which he is alleged to have committed, and winds up with the statement that he was "an habitual violator of law, and a constant disturber of the peace and quietude of the community." The murder of LOWE in the jail at Hawesville is justified by these "citizens of Hancock County," on the ground that he had threatened the lives of certain parties against whom he entertained a grudge. The deed is recorded by the Kentucky gentlemen in a crisp paragraph, which tells of a cold-blooded murder in a very cold-blooded style:

"After these threats were made known to them, two of those threatened, proceeded, without concealment, and in presence of hundreds of people, to the jail and demanded the keys of the jailer, and compelled him to open the door of the cell in which the deceased was confined, and thereupon the reports of pistols were heard in the prison, and the deceased was found immediately afterwards a lifeless corpse."

We do not learn that the other citizens of Kentucky express disapprobation of the murder, or that the gentlemen who "demanded the keys of the Jailer" have been held to account.

THE MEXICAN LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.—*The Washington States* says that "Mexico has no legation" at Washington at present,—that, ROMERO, the late Minister, who is now acting Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery under MIRAMON, left a few servants here in charge of his furniture." As Washington journalists are not expected to know anything that occurs in their own city, except as they learn it from the New-York papers, we shall probably render the *States* an essential service by informing it that when Gen. DON MANUEL ROMERO left Washington for Mexico he placed the legation in charge of Don GREGORIO BARANDIARAN (Secretary of Legation) as *Chargé d'Affaires*, who has remained there all the time at the Legation, and is in correspondence with Romero and others in Mexico—and is regularly telegraphed from New-Orleans by the Mexican Consul at that place. Mr. BARANDIARAN was married about a year ago to the daughter of Señor CAVALLARIN DE ALBUQUERQUE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Brazil. The lady will be surprised to learn from the *States* that she was marrying one of the "few servants" left behind him by Gen. ROMERO.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REVERENDS TO MR. GIDDINGS.—There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored people of New-York and Brooklyn, last evening, at Mr. Smith's Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of doing honor to Joshua R. Giddings, and of presenting him a testimonial for his long and consistent defense of the rights of the colored men in the halls of Congress. Notwithstanding there was a small fee charged for admission, the house was filled, and many turned away unable to procure seats or standing room. The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER opened the meeting with prayer, in which he alluded to the declaration just made by the Supreme Court that colored men had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, and concluded by Mr. GANSEVOORT—"I am an Abolitionist, I glory in the name"—and sung by the choir to the tune of "Auld Long Syne," under the lead of Mr. E. DIAS. Mr. EVELIN moved a preamble and resolution expressing confidence in the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, which were unanimously adopted. The Rev. Mr. BANNER then addressed the audience, commenting upon the course pursued for so many years in Congress by Mr. GIDDINGS, and concluded by presenting a tumbler of gold water, the material of which he said was dug by free hands from the soil of California, and manufactured by the free hands of the Ladies' Work Company of Waltham, in the free State of Massachusetts. He also presented to him an elegantly bound Bible, as the gift of the Giddings and Smith Association, saying he hoped that the book—this is the testimony of the living God against slavery—Mr. GIDDINGS was then introduced, and was received with prolonged cheers by the audience. He spoke at considerable length, making urging upon the colored people to adhere to their chosen leader in their battle for liberty, and to persevere in the struggle to the last, unto death, if need be, the attempt which was now being made to subjugate and enslave them. The decision of the Supreme Court in its declaration of war against them as a race, not against the slaves, his remarks were frequently applauded. At the close, Mr. CHEEVER made a short address, and the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE OF AN AUCTIONEER.—DAVID S. COOPER, an auctioneer doing business at No. 90 Maiden-lane, was found dead in his bed at Morse' Hotel, corner of Fulton and Bowery-street, yesterday afternoon. It appears that he had not appeared at the breakfast table yesterday morning as usual, and the chambermaid, on attempting to enter his room, found it locked. In the afternoon she made a second attempt, and finding the door still fastened she looked through the keyhole, when she saw the hand of deceased covered with blood. The proprietor was informed of the fact, when the room was broken open and the deceased was found to have committed suicide by opening an artery under the knee joint with a penknife and bleeding to death. The following paper was found in the room: "This world is night and beautiful to me, but my prospects are blighted. I can see no object in living; I am not guilty of any crime against God, but am an innocent man, by my own hand, for which not may God forgive me. DAVID S. COOPER." On the reverse side of this paper was the following: "By business I has been driven to desperation. I die an honest man." Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was an assignee of WM. E. REYNOLDS, contractor for cleaning thirteen Wards of the City, and it is thought that the failure to get his claim allowed may have had something to do with the cause of his self-destruction. His age was about 45 years.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—About 8½ o'clock last evening a man who gave the name of Peter Jamieson was arrested by Officers PARMAN and TAYLOR, on a charge of attempting to kill a well-known sporting character, named HARRY JEREMIE, whom he said was his brother. It seems that on last Thursday HARRY and himself quarrelled in regard to the conduct of a young backwoods named SIMS, employed by HARRY at his house No. 49 Madison-street, and JIM said if the boy was not discharged, he would quit. HARRY refused to discharge the boy, and JIM, in revenge, gave the boy a severe beating. This led to a war of words, and JIM was heard to say that either the boy or himself would be compelled to leave the place. Last evening, about 8½ o'clock, as HARRY was conversing with Deputy-Sheriff HOUSE, of Brooklyn, in the bar-room at No. 49 Madison-street, JIM stepped up, and, without saying a word, presented a double-barreled pistol at the breast of HARRY and fired. One ball struck the collar-bone and glanced, when HARRY put up his left hand to defend himself, and the other ball shattered the hand. The would-be murderer was arrested, and confessed he intended to murder HARRY, and bought the pistol for that purpose. HARRY stated that he was his brother. The committed man is well known as the owner of Kerrigan's Hall, in White-street, and No. 49 Madison-street, both sporting houses.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT A BOWERY SALOON.—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF SWEENY.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of CHAS. SWEENY, who died on Sunday from the effects of a pistol shot wound received on Friday morning last at the coffee and cake saloon No. 26 Bowery. Several witnesses were examined, among them Alderman SAUNDERS, who happened to be in the saloon at the time, but their evidence only proved that the deceased came into the saloon in company with a man named KANEMAN, and after washing himself, went into the kitchen, saying he was going to have some fun with the baker; that soon after he entered the kitchen the report of a pistol was heard, and the deceased came running out of the saloon crying "I am shot." The only persons who witnessed the affray were a servant girl named MCAVOY and a boy named VINZENT, who were in the kitchen at the time. The following is the testimony of the girl:

*Fanny McAvoy* sworn—I am a domestic in the employ of Mr. PARSONS, residing at No. 26 Bowery; the man who was shot came into the saloon with a friend about half-past twelve o'clock last Friday morning; he had his supper in the saloon previous to this, that night; he came to the kitchen door, which was bolted; I had some plates in my hand; he said if the door was not opened he would break it open; seeing he was so cross I opened the door; he said he wanted to get in to lick the baker; I thought he was joking, otherwise I would not have let him in; he went to the baker (the prisoner, Parsons) and caught him by the shoulder and slung him round, saying he wanted to lick him; the baker said that would not do, and wanted him to go out of the kitchen; he told him to go out several times; the prisoner finally caught hold of deceased and put him out of the kitchen; he then closed the door on the deceased; the deceased in a short time came right into the kitchen again, and said he was going to lick the baker anyway; he then caught the prisoner a second time, and commenced knocking him about the kitchen; he carried on so for about three minutes; the baker told him that was not the place for him; then he was fetch-ing him out of his business, but the deceased would not go out; there is a small room at the back of the kitchen; the prisoner went in there and the deceased followed him; presently both came into the kitchen together; the prisoner having a pistol in his hand, and telling the deceased to keep back; he then fired at the deceased, telling him to stand back, which he would not do; he only fired once; I was standing so near at the time that I received a little of the powder in my face; the prisoner went into the room for the pistol deliberately, not seeming to be in a passion; but it is his manner not to do anything hastily, so that he might be in a passion and not show it; after the firing of the pistol the man who was shot remained in the kitchen a little time rubbing himself over the chest, saying he was shot, or killed, or something to that effect; I did not think the pistol was loaded; I have seen a pistol with the prisoner before; the pistol shown the witness; I do not know whether the deceased was drinking; after he was shot he went into the saloon and threw up some blood; deceased was in the habit of coming into the saloon every night while I was there; he took supper there; I never saw him in the kitchen before.

*Question—By a Juror*—Were there any blows given previous to the firing of the pistol? Answer—Not to my knowledge.

Do you know whether the deceased and the prisoner had any quarrel before that night or not; the prisoner was standing at the door leading from the kitchen to the small room when he fired; there was a little boy in the kitchen also.

The testimony of the boy did not differ materially from the above. He stated that no blows were struck previous to the shooting, and that he supposed the parties were fooling—that the deceased had frequently fooled with him in the same way, and no objection was made to it by PARSONS.

At the close of the testimony the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of JEM D. PARSONS. The prisoner, who is a German, 27 years of age, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last evening in the extensive mahogany veneer sawing-mill of HAWES, GRAHAM & Co., No. 340 Front-street, and extending through to No. 332 South-street. The flames when first discovered were bursting out from the direction of the boiler of the steam engine on the first floor. The fire soon extended to the pattern shop of the Farm Iron Works adjoining, which was totally destroyed. The loss of HAWES, GRAHAM & Co. is about $1,500; insured. The loss of the Iron Works is about $2,500, and said to be insured.

SUPPOSED FATAL AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Last night, at 11½ o'clock, a fight occurred at the grocery store of WM. BUCKLEMAN, at the corner of Baxter and Park streets. The statement of witnesses was to the effect that MARTIN GARLAMAN entered the place and called for liquor, which was refused; and he then struck BUCKLEMAN in the face, when the latter seized a large cheese knife and stabbed GARLAMAN in the stomach, inflicting a very serious wound, which will, perhaps, prove fatal. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, and BUCKLEMAN was arrested and locked up.

LECTURE FOR THE FIREMEN'S FUND.—The Hon. J. B. SCOTT delivered his lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. The meeting was not large, the firemen not generally attending. The oration was upon the "Birth and Development of the Republic," and embraced a recital of the early struggles for independence, and the present prosperous and expanded condition of the country.

The Convention of Irish Societies assembled at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, last evening, and, after the transaction of some financial business proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the selection of Messrs. JAMES SAUNDERS for President, TH. R. CAREY for Vice-President, JAS. O'GORMAN FOX for Secretary, A. KEELY for Assistant Secretary, and JOHN WYNNE for Treasurer.

THE ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT BY POLICEMEN.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday received two anonymous letters, giving the names and residences of persons who are alleged to have witnessed the beating, by two Sixth Ward policemen, of BERNARD KERRIGAN, on Thursday night last, which resulted in the death of KERRIGAN on Saturday. The investigation of the case will be resumed by the Coroner this afternoon, when it is expected that new facts will be developed.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO FIRE COMPANIES.—We are requested to state that none of the members of Lady Washington Company, No. 40, lately disbanded, were engaged in the fight between the two companies at the alarm of fire in the Fourth District on Sunday evening.

DEATH BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—An Englishman named RILEY, 50 years of age, was killed yesterday by falling down stairs at his residence, No. 56 Baxter-street, while in a state of intoxication. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

## MUNICIPAL.

### Board of Aldermen.

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER—THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES—PIERS AND SLIPS—ASSESSMENTS FOR WIDENING DUANE AND READE STREETS—EXTRA CLERKS FOR THE STREET COMMISSIONER, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 o'clock, in the absence of the President, Alderman BRADLEY being in the chair. Among the petitions referred was one from the property-owners and residents in the vicinity of Clinton Market to have the depot removed and set apart as a market; and one from the property-owners and residents on Twelfth and Troy streets, asking that both streets be united in one and called West Twelfth-street, and that the same be remembered.

The following communication from the Comptroller was received, and 500 copies thereof ordered to be printed in document form:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1859.

*Gentlemen of the Common Council:*

The Comptroller begs leave respectfully to inform your Honorable Bodies of the measures adopted and course pursued by him since his accession to office, in relation to the books and accounts pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the Corporation.

Owing to the confusion found to exist, it was deemed advisable to commence an entire new set of books in this Department, and requisition was accordingly made for such books as were considered necessary, which have since been received. A circular (No. 1) was prepared, and copies thereof addressed to the several officers of the Corporation, calling for information substantially as follows: 1. In regard to the books and accounts kept by them respectively. 2. What periodical or occasional return or reports have heretofore been made; by and to whom made. 3. Requested suggestions in regard to any improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the Corporation and keeping the accounts thereof. 4. Directing that no change should be made in the forms of keeping and rendering the City accounts until prescribed by this Department.

A copy of said circular is here with submitted.

The Comptroller is happy in being able to report to your Honorable Bodies that prompt and very satisfactory replies were duly received from the various Corporation Officers to whom his circular No. 1 was addressed in respect to the accounts kept and rendered by them.

In order to obtain proper starting points for the various accounts of Revenue and Income, the Receiver of Taxes, the Collector of Assessments, the Clerk of Arrears, and the Collector of City Revenue were severally called upon for statements in detail of the amounts due the Corporation, and in their hands respectively for collection at the commencement of the present fiscal year. The Receiver of Taxes having completed his account of the taxes and arrears of Croton Water Rents remaining uncollected, transmitted a statement thereof some days since, and has, also, prepared, in compliance with directions from this office, a duplicate set of the tax books, showing in detail all the items of such taxes and Croton Water Rents, which is all that is necessary for opening the proper accounts of this branch of business.

The amount of taxes and arrears of Croton Water Rent, uncollected on 1st January, 1859, in charge of the Receiver of Taxes, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes on Real Estate of the year 1858 | $878,058 64 |
| Taxes on Personal Estate of the year 1858 | 226,472 30 |
| Taxes on Personal Estate for the years 1843 to 1857, both inclusive | 1,498,176 87 |
| Arrears of Croton Water Rents for year 1857 | 55,904 68 |
| Total | $2,758,613 49 |

It is supposed that a large proportion of the amount of personal taxes in arrear will never be collected.

The Receiver of Taxes makes daily reports, showing in detail the amounts collected by him, names of persons from whom collected, amount of tax and amount of interest. He also pays over to the County Treasurer daily the money collected for taxes, and to the Chamberlain the money received on account of arrears of Croton Water Rents, for which he takes receipts in duplicate, copies of which are filed with the Comptroller. These daily reports of collections are carefully examined and compared with the duplicate Tax Books, before mentioned, and the interest calculations are also examined, and all errors and discrepancies discovered therein are corrected before they are filed, and the entries thereof made.

The Deputy and acting Street Commissioner has furnished a statement of the amount apparently due to the Corporation upon the various assessment lists in the hands of the Collector of Assessments on 1st of January, a copy of which is hereto appended.

The amount represented to be due upon assessments for opening Central Park and the Bowery extension, to be credited to the "Assessment Fund," is ..... $646,109 00

The amount reported to be due upon assessment lists for various street and other improvements, to be credited to "Assessments Confirmed," is ..... 394,636 80

Total ..... $1,040,746 49

A detailed account of the items due upon each of these lists has been called for, and the Comptroller hopes to receive the same soon. It is proposed to have copies of all assessment lists taken in books, to be kept for that purpose in the Auditing Bureau, and to take receipts from the Collector of Assessments for all lists sent to him for collection, the amounts thereof to be duly charged to him in the books kept in the Comptroller's office. In order to examine the accounts of collections by the Collector of Assessments, it is required that reports in detail of such collections, showing full particulars thereof, including interest calculations, &c., shall be rendered by him daily to the Comptroller. It is also proposed that the Collector shall be required to pay over the moneys received by him and the Deputy Collectors each day, instead of retaining the same for several days, according to the present practice.

The Clerk of Arrears has not yet fully completed the account of all the items of taxes and assessments in his hands on 1st January, but has engaged upon it all the clerical force at his disposal, and it is expected to be finished very soon.

The amounts due for rents outstanding, and interest on bonds and mortgages in the hands of the Collector of City Revenue, has already been reported to your Honorable Bodies. (See Document No. 15, of the Board of Aldermen, pages 11 to 19, inclusive.)

The Clerk of Arrears, who formerly made his returns and paid over to the Chamberlain his collections weekly, now makes daily reports and also pays over all moneys collected by him daily.

The Deputy Collectors of the City revenue, who have charge of the collections of market rents and fees, have heretofore paid over their collections weekly, but from and after 1st of April they will be required to make daily returns, and the collector of City revenue will also pay over to the Chamberlain daily all money received by him.

The Comptroller is happy to state that he hopes to be able before long to get all the accounts of the corporation in satisfactory condition, so far as it respects the current business and also be prepared to undertake the adjustment of all such old matters as may require his attention.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to lay a crosswalk in Fifteenth-street, because it was not accompanied by the necessary ordinance to create a lien on the property.

In reply to a resolution calling upon him to report what arrangements had been made to properly manage the Steam Fire Engines owned by the City, and the probable expense of them per annum, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, replied that, during the Winter one of them was placed in charge of the Exempt Engine Company, that he immediately furnished the necessary hose, fuel, &c., that an engineer and two assistants were employed to take charge of the engine, whom he believes are still on duty, and that he has no means of knowing what the expense of keeping the engine has been, as he did not employ the men, nor was he consulted in the matter. He understood the Fire Insurance Companies agreed to become responsible for the pay of these men. He recommended that an ordinance be adopted governing these engines. The communication was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner stating that he had been notified by the Comptroller that the lessees of many of the Piers and Slips are demanding deductions from their rent, on the ground that the slips are not dredged to the proper depth. Therefore he requested authority to cause estimates to be made in the following instances and to advertise for proposals to do the work by contract in all cases where the estimated expense will not exceed $250 for any one job, viz.: Piers Nos. 43, 46, 48 and 53; Slips foot of Delancy and Rivington streets, East River. Piers Nos. 14, 20, 29, 46, 47 and 48, foot of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-Eighth streets; Bulkhead foot of Fourteenth-street, North River. Alderman BOOTH offered a resolution granting the necessary power. Both papers were referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Street Commissioner reported that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have assessed upon the City the following amounts: In the matter of widening Duane-street from Broadway to Chatham-street, $27,031 86; and in the matter of widening Reade-street from Broadway to Centre-street and extending the same from Centre-street to Chatham-street, $32,000. Referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The Street Commissioner applied for power to employ the extra clerks for not more than three months, at a rate not to exceed $100 per month, to furnish the Comptroller copies of all the uncollected items of assessment on the 1st of January, 1859, which he needs in order to prepare suitable books for accounts. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A report in favor of empowering the Comptroller to hire rooms for the First District Court at $2,500 per annum elicited some discussion and a little confusion. Finally the whole matter was laid on the table. After receiving and referring papers from the Board of Councilmen the Board adjourned till Thursday.

### Board of Councilmen.

LICENSE LAW—CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—CITY INSPECTOR.

The Board met last evening, President CORNELL in the Chair. A large number of reports were presented and laid over for future action.

The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen urging the passage of an act introduced into the State Legislature by Senator Johnson, to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, came up for concurrence. On motion of Councilman ORTMANS, the words "members of the Board of Councilmen from each Senatorial District" were inserted in the resolutions in the place of the words "members of the Board of Aldermen," as the latter did not represent the Senatorial Districts. The resolutions were then adopted.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a new fire alarm bell for the bell tower in Yorkville, was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of making a donation of $1,000 to the Children's Aid Society was amended by substituting $1,500 in the place of $1,000, and was then adopted.

An amendment to the ordinance regulating the City Inspector's Department was offered by Councilman FASSAN. It directs that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection shall discharge the duties of the City Inspector whenever that official may be prevented from discharging his duties by sickness, or whenever the office may be rendered vacant by death. The amendment was laid over and ordered to be printed in the minutes. Some unimportant papers were acted on, and the Board adjourned.

### Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a bill of Norman McLeod, amounting to $491 60 for supplies furnished to Eldridge-street Jail during the month of February, 1859, was referred. A report of the Committee on Stationary in favor of paying the bill of Danforth, Perkins & Co., amounting to $135 12, for engraving warrants for the County Bureau, was adopted. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying Wm. Jay Haskett $150, extra salary for fifty days' services in 1858 as Excise Commissioner, and $200 for office rent for the commission, making a total of $350.

Mr. RAMSDY remarked that if the commission could not realize enough to pay its own expenses it had better be abolished. There was an understanding among the Commissioners to meet at Mr. HASKETT's office for his own convenience, and that the County should not be charged anything for office rent.

Mr. TWEED said that last year the sum of $200 was allowed for office hire. These facts, however, were entirely new to the Committee, and he asked that the report be recommitted. The paper took that course.

A report was adopted, placing $50, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the Police Commissioners, to be used in procuring material wherewith to clothe destitute witnesses now remaining in the House of Detention in White-street. The Board then adjourned till next Monday.

### A Personal Explanation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: I noticed a paragraph in your paper of the 9th inst., in which it is alleged that I induced one ASHER DANLEY to steal a valuable stallion from the stable of JONATHAN S. MUNN, of Chatham, Union County, N. J., and that on my arrest I stated that I had bought the horse of ASHER DANLEY for $60 and ten gallons of rum.

As to this statement, I have to say, that although I was deceived by said DANLEY's open representations made at the supper-table, and in presence of certain persons, which representations will fully appear on the trial, yet, in the opinion of my friends and counsel, I exercised common prudence in the premises.

As to the second statement in said paragraph contained, I deny it *altogether*, and refer to Mr. J. HALSEY SNYDER's note appended below in support of said denial. The horse and buggy were hired by me of Mr. SNYDER without reference to *liquor*, I having known Mr. SNYDER for years, and been constantly in the habit of hiring horses from him. Doubtless this allegation had its foundation in the fact that ASHER DANLEY offered said horse and buggy for sale, without my knowledge or consent; but was fortunately unable to dispose of the same, and involve me in still greater difficulties.

By giving the above an insertion in your columns, you will render justice to me, and correct whatever erroneous opinion my friends may have formed by a perusal of the article referred to. Yours, DANIEL FRENCH.

I have known Mr. FRENCH some time; the statement referred to above is correct. J. HALSEY SNYDER.
Livery-stable keeper, No. 8 Fair-street, Newark, N. J.
MARCH 29, 1859.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, nominating EDMUND DRIGGS, JAMES BROACH and THOMAS COXELL to act with them to adjust, compromise and settle all liabilities and claims now existing in favor of parties against the late village or city of Williamsburgh for local improvements therein. The communication was laid on the table. Under the special order the reports of the Gas Committee were called up and the majority report was adopted, with the following resolutions attached:

*Resolved*, That this Common Council do hereby grant and give permission to the Citizens' Gas Company to use so much of the streets, lanes, avenues, places, &c., of the city of Brooklyn, as they shall be required for gas mains, pipes, feeders and other apparatus for the purpose of supplying the citizens with gas, upon their filing a bond, approved by the Mayor, with the City Clerk, in the amount of $50,000, to indemnify the city against any damage that may arise in consequence of the removing of the pavements in the prosecution of their business; also, as surety that all excavations made will be replaced in the best possible manner, and with all possible dispatch.

*Resolved*, That it is expressly understood that the Common Council reserves the right to, and do hereby, declare this privilege null and void, in case said Company do not commence operations within one year, and also in case they shall attempt to sell such right to any other company, person or corporation.

The Law Committee reported in favor of reducing the number of Police Magistrates by uniting two of the Districts in the eastern part of the city. The report was laid on the table. The contract for printing and stationery was called up and awarded to Jones & Co. A communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, naming the polling places for Tuesday next, was received and adopted.

A SCENE NOT IN THE BILLS.—Mrs. CORA HATCH lectured in Musical Hall Sunday afternoon. At the close of the exercises her husband approached her and insisted that she should accompany him. This she declined to do, and escaped to a dressing-room near the stage. Several male friends here interfered and attempted to prevent Mr. HATCH from following, but he forced his way into the room and seized his wife. She resisted, when the bystanders held HATCH until his wife made her exit from the building.

WARD MEETING.—The Republicans of the Third Ward held a meeting and selected the following candidates by ballot: *For Alderman*—CHARLES JENKINS. *For Supervisor*—JOHN J. STUDWELL. *For Constable*—THOMAS LOVEL. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Alderman PIERSON for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties.

POLITICAL.—The Opposition at Greenpoint (Seventeenth Ward) have made the following nominations: *For Alderman*—TIMOTHY PERRY. *For Supervisor*—JOHN T. WILLIAMS. *For Constable*—FREDERICK J. PURSER.

INTERESTING TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS—SUPREME COURT—BEFORE NATHAN B. MORRIS, Esq., REFEREE—*Solomon Dean vs. The Franklin Building Association.*—The plaintiff brings suit to recover money paid to defendants, after withdrawing, in accordance with the following section of the articles of association: "When, by reason of sickness or removal from the City, or, through misfortune, any member is unable to continue the payment of his subscription to the Society, he or she may give notice to the Secretary of an intention to withdraw from the Association; and in case the Board of Trustees are satisfied as to the grounds of withdrawal, the whole amount of subscription paid by the party into the Association shall be returned." The defence set up was that the section quoted was void, inasmuch as it conflicted with a section under which the Association is organized, which provides that "no dividend of principal or of profits shall be made until the debts are all provided for;" that such was not the condition of the Association, and that the plaintiff had not really, in fact, withdrawn from the Association. The plaintiff proved that in May, 1856, he was in embarrassed circumstances, and unable to pay the dues; that he handed his book to the Secretary, and told him his situation, and that he wanted to withdraw—at the same time paying up all dues. He was told that he could have his money in one year. At the expiration of the year he applied, and was put off for the time, and at the end of a month plaintiff was informed that he could not be paid off, because a resolution had been adopted not to pay out any more money. The books of the Association showed that plaintiff had given notice of his withdrawal, but no action had been taken thereon—and that the debts of the Association had not been paid or provided for. The Referee decided in favor of plaintiff.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for this day.—Nos. 30, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 12, 55, 57, 56, 4, 59, 5, 61. *Circuit Court*—Nos. 59, 77, 88, 100.

### The San Francisco Vigilance Committee—A Card from James R. Maloney.

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:*

The unexpected suspension of the case against the Treasurer of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, in a manner which prevented me from going with its full merits before the public, induces me to ask for the first time the favor of your columns, for a word in answer to the many prejudicial notices which I have suffered from a part of the Press of this City during the last two years, and especially during the progress of this trial. I had hoped in instituting my complaint for the outrages perpetrated upon me in San Francisco, to vindicate myself before the impartial public of this City, by putting in testimony as to character and business from my childhood up; yet, although my character has been continually assailed by public organs of the Vigilance Committee combination at San Francisco, and throughout the country by republication of those attacks, yet on the trial they excluded my evidence in respect to my character, on the ground it was not assailed, and that no such proof could be introduced until it was assailed. I had patiently endured the repeated assaults made upon me in the papers in connection with the San Francisco troubles, and have never once sought to defend publicly against the publishing a single statement in my own behalf, since I felt more my application to the law.

I am sorry to say, however, that this course has not been imitated by the other side, and that in addition to the repeated attacks which preceded the trial in the columns of several journals, some even teemed with daily inuendoes and false statements while the case was going on. This would have been a matter of indifference to me, had I been allowed to vindicate myself fully on the trial, but that privilege having been denied me on the ground I have stated, I now ask from your sense of justice the only redress which the rigid ruling of the Court has left in my power.

This redress will be in part afforded to me by your publication, in connection with this statement, of the following testimonial, which was voluntarily forwarded to me by several gentlemen, whom you will not fail to recognize as among the most distinguished citizens of California. I have only to add that my efforts to obtain justice through the Courts, against the immense combination of Vigilance Committee-men who are united against me, will not cease, because of the judgment of Judge DALY, from which I have appealed. The two and a half years during which I have steadily demanded justice are but the natural prologue of a continued effort, which will be indefinitely pursued until I am told by a tribunal, from which there can be no appeal, that the laws of my country afford no remedy for such injuries as those to which I have been subjected. Very respectfully yours,
JAMES R. MOLONY.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1859.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1856.

*J. R. Molony, Esq., New-York City:*

DEAR SIR: It has been suggested to us that the parties engaged in the recent outrages upon yourself and others in this city are attempting to justify their wrongs to you by blackening your reputation both here and in New-York. We wish to say to you, and for you, that having known you for years past as an honorable man and true friend, and a person altogether worthy of our esteem, and not having been able to learn, even from your enemies, so much as a specific accusation affecting your reputation, that you still have our friendly regards and our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

Yours, truly,
(Signed,) The Hon. HUGH C. MURRY, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Cal.
The Hon. THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, Collector Port of Sacramento.
JOS. W. McCORKLE, Ex-M. C. of Cal.
J. A. McDOUGALL, Ex-M. C. of Cal.
J. R. BEARD, Clerk Supreme Court, Cal.
Gen. VOLNEY E. HOWARD.
The Hon. JOSEPH P. HOGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1856.

*J. R. Molony, Esq., New-York City:*

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that a letter, of which the foregoing is a copy, was sent to you by the last mail from this city, we take great pleasure in saying that we fully concur in the statements and sentiments therein expressed. (Signed,)

The Hon. JAMES VAN NESS, Mayor of San Francisco.
R. P. ASHE, Navy Agent, Cal.
RICHARD ROMARI, Appraiser General Pacific Coast.
The Hon. FRANK TELFORD, State Senator.
JAMES Y. McDUFFIE, U. S. Marshal.
CHARLES S. FAIRFAX, Clerk Supreme Court, Elect.
THOMAS HAYES, Clerk City and County San Francisco.
The Hon. J. M. ESTELL.
Gen. JOHN E. ADDISON.
The Hon. CHARLES L. SCOTT, M. C.
J. C. McKIBBEN, M. C.
GEORGE FREANOR and A. C. BRADFORD, Presidential Electors on S. and B. ticket, 1856.
The Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, U. S. Senator.
The Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor and now Minister to Chili.
CHARLES L. WELLER, P. M., San Francisco.
The Hon. WM. CARY JONES, Late U. S. Commissioner Central America.


**Stager's Sewing Machines.**
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $70, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**A New Article** FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 417, 457 and 197 Broadway; and by all fashionable fancy goods dealers. Largest bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

**Ladd, Webster & Co.'s**
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 400 Broadway.

**Little's Chilled Iron**
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank Vault Doors and Frames secured by the improved Combination Powders. Fireman's Patent Locks, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

**The Bonner Hat,**
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

**Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.**
Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE OF COST.
CHAUNCEY VARIAN, SAUNDERS & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

**Barry's Tricophorous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**French Clocks,**
BEGNIES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

**Rupture Cured**—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

**Looking-Glasses,**
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

**Henry H. Leeds & Co.** will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salerooms, No. 342 Hudson-st.

**Where Ladies Frequent.**—It is proverbial that Ladies are the best critics in delicacies or articles of ornament. The discerning ones have patronized CANTRELL, No. 615 Broadway, in every case where Shoes, Gaiters, or Slippers were required for themselves, misses, boys or youths. His Spring goods are beautiful.

**Finkle & Lyon's**
SEWING-MACHINES,
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.
F. S.—Send for Circular. No. 431 Broadway.

**Leary & Co.**
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

**Trusses, Elastic Stockings,** for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, sold with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cure. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

**Hill's Hair Dye**—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Oxygenic for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

**Rupture Cured Without Laceration.**
BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES, No. 1 Barclay-st., (opposite the Astor House,) retain and cure Rupture without laceration or danger of mortification. Sold by all the first surgeons in the City.

**Ballou's Improved French Yoke Shirts**—Copyrighted—now style, made to order from a plentiful measure, and warranted to fit, of the best material, sewed by hand and at less than usual prices. BALLOU'S SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 449 Broadway.

**Tracy's Celebrated Shirts** made to order and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt Nos. 97 and 99 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane; also a large assortment on hand, at wholesale or retail. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., &c.**—Apple, Cherry, Dwarf and Standard Pears, Peach Trees, &c., &c. Also, all kinds of ornamental trees, sarcoberry, evergreens, &c., for sale cheap by SCHANCK & EYER, No. 129 West-st., corner of Vesey (Washington Market).

**White, the Hatter,** is now Ready to Supply the millions with his
SPRING STYLES
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

**Hatters' Plush,** Brim satins and Cloth, lips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Diamond Varnish, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & GATHELL, No. 152 Broadway, Importers.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**
The immense increase in the demand for these celebrated Machines—it has trebled within three months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated**
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

**Sewing Machines.**—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**French Gas Fixtures.**
Destruction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

**F. Dorby & Company,** No. 87 Walker-street, have received ex Nova Scotia an invoice of genuine made umbrellas in silk and al

## FOR SALE.

[illegible] FRONT HOUSE, THIRTY-FIVE FEET WIDE, with marble front, 25 and 27 Madison-avenue, [illegible] in fine order, by an American family; [illegible] Apply to A. W. FEY, No. 19 Chambers-st., from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., East Room, office No. 1.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE BOTH IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY.—W. L. SEYMOUR would offer his services as broker; to [illegible] parties to his present owners and others [illegible] he has formerly acted, both in selling and exchanging. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 5.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—[illegible] belonging to the Church Society of Methodist [illegible] Episcopal Church, No. 237 Broadway, north-east corner of Leonard-st., [illegible] 25 feet in width, by 90 [illegible] deep, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Exchange Inc. Co., 38 Wall-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] No. 215 Thompson-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] 1 Broadway.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] Central Park, Westchester and Tuckahoe.

[illegible] LIST OF HOUSES, CHEAP AND [illegible] Apply to R. C. PIERCE, 15 William-st.:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $16,000 |
| [illegible] | 22,000 |
| [illegible] | 12,000 |
| [illegible] | 22,000 |
| [illegible] | 22,000 |
| [illegible] | 14,000 |
| [illegible] | 12,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 |

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY [illegible] brick dwelling house, No. 18 Hamersley-st., 25 by 45 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 27 by 45 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold water, bath-room, [illegible] Rent, $300. Apply to A. J. [illegible] Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE ENGLISH BASEMENT [illegible] on the 7th-av., east side, between 14th and 15th-sts., on the grand highway to the Central Park; they have all the modern improvements, and are the brightest location for such investment; and are [illegible] the balance would be received in other property. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., hot. 9 and 10 in the morning and 7 in the evening. J. ODELL.

GENERAL PARK.—MESSRS. BLEECKER, SON & CO. are to sell at the Exchange, Wall-st., at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., 20 lots, fronting on [illegible] and 8th-sts., and 7th-av., and adjoining the Park, and the two last lots which bound the Park contract imposed by law on the 5th-av. Maps, with particulars, of BLEECKER'S office, 7 Broadway.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR [illegible] Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block [illegible] Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order, [illegible] occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. [illegible] WILLIAM, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY, HIGH-[illegible] brown-stone fronted house, finely located, No. [illegible] Rent, $1,000. Apply to [illegible] Exchange Inc. Co., 38 Wall-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] No. 215 Thompson-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] 1 Broadway.

[illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] Central Park, Westchester and Tuckahoe.

[illegible] LIST OF HOUSES, CHEAP AND [illegible] Apply to R. C. PIERCE, 15 William-st.:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $16,000 |
| [illegible] | 22,000 |
| [illegible] | 12,000 |
| [illegible] | 22,000 |
| [illegible] | 22,000 |
| [illegible] | 14,000 |
| [illegible] | 12,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 |

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY [illegible] brick dwelling house, No. 18 Hamersley-st., 25 by 45 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 27 by 45 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold water, bath-room, [illegible] The

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSES, 123RD AND 128TH-ST. BOTH SIDES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: ... on the south east corner of 123d-st., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth, except the corner lot, which is 26 feet 11 inches in width.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD-STREET.—2 lots on the ... side of 123d-st., commencing 175 feet east of ... Ave., each 25 by 100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—4 lots on the south side of 124th-st., in rear of the above, each 25 by 100.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—4 lots on the south side of 116th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 4th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Maps at No. 39 Wall-st.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARD KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 192 Broadway, A general assortment of heavy and shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in fine order, fully and entirely bought.

Also, ... Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Carpeting, Kitchen ware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, An invoice of Office Furniture, mortar numbers and ... on hand, on view day of sale, when and at place of sale, by order of Mr. Lindsay, assignee.

A. W. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

ANDREW FOSTER—SUPERBLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC VENDUE.—To all whom it may concern: Pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, executed on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1858, to secure the sum of $4,000, I shall proceed to sell, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) March 29, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the entire elegant furniture contained in the elegant mansion, No. 12 Lafayette-place, comprising the most costly and recent purchases, viz.: Parlor suites, Brussels carpets, Pier tables, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Gilt cornices, Rosewood Pianos, Mahogany beds, Wardrobes, Dressing bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Kitchen furniture, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators, Tools, Ladders, Garden implements, Lawn mowers, Hose, Fire-pipes, Ice-cream freezers, Ice-chests, Ice-pitchers, Ice-picks, Ice-tongs, Ice-scrapers, Ice-box

## POLITICAL HISTORY.

### Mr. Buchanan and the Chickasaw System—The Proposed Removal to Cuba.

LETTER FROM HERMENT TO GEN. STEWART.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1860.

*To Charles Stewart, Esq., Cincinnati:*

In reading the speeches and documents made in the debate on the acquisition of Cuba, I had been struck with the fact that no mention is made of the Indian system of Mr. Jefferson in 1812, and for this purpose had caused to be built a large number of gun-boats, afterwards so much ridiculed as useless. Nor do I now remember ever having heard the true object which Mr. Jefferson had in view in his gun-boat system, except from yourself, if my memory serves me.

My object in writing at this time is to elicit from you a statement of your knowledge of the purpose of Mr. Jefferson in building those boats, or (shall we say) of that due by the President himself; and in order to be certain that I did not misunderstand you, I will endeavor to recall a subject of conversation we had some eight or nine years ago at the Cincinnati Hotel, in Broadway.

You (if my memory does not fail me, dear old friend, whose voice I have heard so often in Congress and elsewhere) had served in the Revolutionary war, and had been a captain in the Navy. Among the rest, your humble servant had served one, and while expatiating to be sent to sea, in defence of his country, and in defence of the flag, which was then (as now) the emblem of liberty, I was employed on the Commodore's flagship in New-York harbor, not in guarding the entrance of my native land, but exclusively engaged in the performance of a police duty under the navigation and embargo acts, in "bringing in" and searching vessels of my own countrymen, while standing the brunt of censures in the face of England.

I well remember the rebukes this sort of service brought upon the gallant navy, and the disparagement in which the officers engaged in duties were in no ways adapted that resulted, personally, to us in those days.

I always thought that I had more than my share of that kind of duty imposed upon me, and that I had not a fair chance for distinction in the earlier years of my naval life.

On the occasion to which I allude, at the National Hotel, while in conversation with you, I was complained of, and I remembered the subject treatment that I had encountered, in being kept so long on duty in those gun-boats, at once irksome to me, and distasteful to the people, and the officers and men on board said boats; and I was condemning the whole gun-boat system from stem to stern as beneficial, and almost useless as a coast guard, or for offensive purposes; and, in short, that they were so intolerable (I remembered to have been a total waste of the best years of my life in the Navy.

Now, my dear Commodore, it was on that occasion you told me the gunboats were not intended as a coast guard, but for the purpose of naval warfare, but (really forgotten) for a descent on the *Island of Cuba*, which, I recollect, you mentioned, or suggested to the United States; and at the same time you recalled to my mind a fact, that there were then some hundred gun-boats, of every description, in all built, and stationed at Charleston, Savannah, and all the way to Georgia, apparently as if in view of some event, possibly the approach of hostilities with England, preferring out of the sedan in the Gulf, and immediately of our own accord, upon the Mexican war, and the "Chacoucas affair," the scheme of the Mississippi Valley, and for the acquisition of Cuba, would have been carried out, and Cuba have been cure.

I remember, dear old friend, your communication to me, expressing, even warm to the honor and interests of a country he had so long, so ably and so successfully served, no apology is necessary. I but submit it, satisfied you will make public such facts as you may think of any importance (to history) in your reply.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Signed, L. KEARNY.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 3, 1859.

*Gen. Lawrence Kearney, U. S. N.:*

DEAR SIR: I have just received your telegraph of yesterday, preceded by one from Mr. Cassin and Capt. Ward on the same subject. I have not received your letter of Friday last, but presume it is on the way. You probably allude to a letter you wrote me some time in New-York harbor, not in guarding the entrance of my native land, but exclusively engaged in the performance of a police duty under the navigation and embargo acts, in "bringing in" and searching vessels of my own countrymen, while standing the brunt of censures in the face of England.

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